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EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT.

of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1945.

To
The Easingwold Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

I beg to present herewith my annual report for the year ending 31st December 1945.

The particulars and information required by the Ministry of Health are given below:-

Area (in acres).....	74,363.
Registrar General's estimate of the Resident population (Mid. 1945).....	9,225.
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1945) according to rate books.....	2,665.
rateable value.....	£52,285.
sum represented by a penny rate.....	£223.-7 -0.

1. The social conditions of the district are those of a purely rural area, the inhabitants of which are engaged chiefly in agriculture. No extensive changes have taken place during the last two years, and no new industries have been established.

2. Vital Statistics.

For the purpose of calculating both birth and death rates the Registrar General's estimate of the resident population for Mid. 1945 has been adopted. This is 9,225.

For the whole of the district there were 166 births registered (89 males, 77 females) as compared with 183 in 1944 and 154 in 1943, the birth rate being 17.9 as compared with 19.6 in 1944 and 14.80 in 1943.

The total deaths registered in the whole district were 137 (69 males, 68 females) as compared with 128 in 1944 and 125 in 1943, the death rate being 14.85 as compared with 13.7 in 1944 and 12.02 in 1943.

The vital statistics for the year are summarised as follows:-

		Total.	M.	F.	Birth Rate.
Births.	(Legitimate)	146.	75.	71.	
	(Illegitimate)	20.	14.	6.	
		166.	89.	77.	17.9.
Still Births.		6.	3.	3.	

Deaths.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age - Rate per 1,000 live births.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate.	10.	3.	7.	
Illegitimate.	-	-	-	
	10.	3.	7.	60.24

The number of women dying in consequence of childbirth, from Sepsis One, from other causes one.

Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages) .....0.
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....0.
Deaths from Whooping Cough.....0.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years).....2.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....19.

3. Notifiable diseases during the year.

352 cases of notifiable diseases were reported during the year and details of these are given on a separate table annexed to Table "A".

Table "B" annexed gives particulars relating to the new cases of tuberculosis and deaths from that disease.

4. Causes of Sickness.

The Chief causes were Measles, 276 cases, Scarlet Fever, 20 cases, Diphtheria 4 cases, Pneumonia 8 cases, Whooping Cough 11 cases, Chicken Pox 20 cases, Puepural Pyrexia 1 case, Dysentry 2 cases, Erysipelas 9 cases, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis 1 case. In all except one or two instances cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria were removed to the Isolation Hospital and all premises were disinfected.

Immunisation Scheme.

Immunisation of children in the district continues to make satisfactory progress.

During the year 148 of the children under 5 years of age were successfully immunised and between 5 and 10 years of age the figure was 32.

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General Provision of Medical Service in the Area.

5. Hospitals and Other Institutions, Available for the District.

There are five Midwives practising in the district, but none of these are employed or subsidised by the Local Authority.

There are four Clinics for Child Welfare in the district but no treatment centres.

Hospitals.
For Tuberculosis cases the North Riding Sanatorium at Fairfield York, Aysgarth and Bedale (outside the district) are available.

No Hospitals are provided or subsidised by the Local Authority for Maternity or Child Welfare.

The County Council have made arrangements to give assistance to Medical Practitioners in the area when called upon to treat cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Hospital accommodation and Specialists are provided for these cases when required.

Arrangements have been made with the Middlesborough Borough Council for the reception of Smallpox cases.

For Fever cases arrangements have been made for such as are necessary to be removed to the York Fever Hospital (outside the district). These cases are moved in the Hospital Ambulance.

An Ambulance is provided by the Local Authority to remove all accidents.

There is no Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, or illegitimate infants or homeless children in the district.

6. Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health.	Edward Buller Hicks, Part-time Salary contribution from County Cou
Senior Sanitary Inspector. Surveyor, Meat Inspector, Dairies Order, Factory and Workshop Act.	John Edward Blakeway. Whole-time. Salary contribution from County Council. Holds Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanita Inspectors and for inspection of Meat and other foods.
Additional Sanitary Inspector.	Frederick Owen Waterhouse. Whole-time, Salary contribution from County Council. Holds Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.

6. Continued.

The Certificate of the R.S.I. for Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works, for the inspection of Meat and other foods and for Smoke Inspectors.

7. Laboratory Work.

Bacteriological specimens are sent by Medical Practitioners to the Clinical Research Association, London and the cost of the examination is borne by the Council.

Enteric, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever antitoxin are supplied free to the Medical Practitioners.

Diphtheria Prophylactic A.P.T. is supplied free for immunisation.

8. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water Supply.

With the exception of four small hamlets the whole of the area is served with Public mains, mainly from two gravity fed sources. Two villages, Brandsby and Farlington have unsatisfactory piped supplies. Seventeen samples of water from the main supplies, four after Chlorination and thirteen before threatment, submitted for bacterial examination have shewn the water to be of good quality. In one case untreated water was reported as being unsatisfactory. Approximately eighty percent of the population are supplied by public mains and of these about sixteen householders obtain their supply by means of standpipes.

The consumption of water throughout the greater part of the area served by the public mains is more than the mains will carry. The installation of an electric booster to make available water running to waste at the source has not materially improved the position. The extension of dairy farming in the area of supply has considerably aggravated the difficulties of supply, particularly during spells of dry weather when the natural sources of drinking water are low and agriculturists resort to the use of mains water for cattle and other stock. Measures to bring about a permanent solution are under consideration.

9. Drainage and Sewerage.

No extensions have been carried out. Seventeen obstructions have been removed from sewers.

10. Rivers and Streams.

There is no serious pollution of the rivers and streams. There are minor instances of ditches and small streams which are being polluted in several places.

11. Public Cleansing.

a) The method of collection of dry refuse.
This is collected by direct labour

11. B) The method of collecting refuse from earth closets.
By horse and cart. By contract.
C) The method of disposing of house refuse.
By tipping.
D) The method of disposing of refuse from earth closets and privie
Ploughed into agricultural land.
E) The method of cleaning cesspools.
None.
Several villages have convenient tips for waste.
A seperate scheme for the collection of salvage is in operation which covers the whole of the district.

12. Sanitary Inspection of the Area.
a) The number and nature of inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

1) Nature of Inspections.
Housing: Nuisances under the Public Health Act.
Sanitary Survey: Meat: Dairies: Scavenging. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal: New Buildings: Alterations: Drainage: Disinfection: Petrol.
2) Number of Inspections. 1404.

b) The number of notices served.

1) Statutory.....51.
2) Informal.....15.

c) The result of the service of notices.

1) Statutory complied with.....23.
2) Informal..complied with.....10.

Sanitary Administration.
Houses disinfected.....24.
Rat Infestations - Visits.....21.
Visits to infected premises.....28.
New drains and drains repaired.....41.
Obstructions removed from drains.....11.
Accumulations removed as a result of notices served..... 2.
Slaughterhouse inspections.....200.
Cowsheds and Dairies inspections..... 37.
New W.C's provided..... 29.

13. Eradication of Bed Bugs. No houses found to be infested.

14. Housing.
Number of new houses erected during the year :-
Total..... 4
1) By Local Authority..... 0.
2) By other bodies or persons..... 4.

15. Milk Supply.

A Number of registered cowkeepers and purveyors of milk (wholesale and retail) have been inspected with regard to cattle and persons employed, cleansing, lighting, ventilation and drainage.

i) No cases have been reported or found of any cows suffering from tuberculosis or emaciation due to tuberculosis.

ii) The cowsheds as a whole are kept in a fairly good condition.

iii) Number of licences granted for the sale of milk under special designations order 1936.....Nil.

iv) Refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk.....Nil.

16. Meat.

Inspection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors who have had much practical experience in Public Abattoirs and Private Slaughterhouses. All animals for sale for human consumption are slaughtered in the Government Controlled Slaughterhouse where all meat is inspected.

All shops, stores and vehicles are systematically examined under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924.
220 visits have been made and what has been found diseased or unsound is condemned and salvaged.

Other Foods.

The several bakehouses and fried fish shops in the district have been systematically visited, relating to the storage and distribution of food. All these have been found satisfactory and no complaints have been received

17. Factory and Workshops Acts.

The number of inspections made was.....18.

There are no underground bakehouses in the district.

Table "A".

Notifiable Diseases during the year 1945.

Disease.	Analysis of Ages.												
	Under 1 Year.	1/2.	2/3	3/4	4/5	5/10	10/15	15/20	20/35	35/45	45/65	65 Over	Total case notified.
Enteric Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil.
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	2.	1.	1.	-	-	-	-	4.
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	2.	-	-	11.	6.	1.	-	-	-	-	20.
Pneumonia.	1.	-	-	-	1.	-	1	-	1.	-	2.	2.	8.
Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.	2.	2.	1.	9.
Chicken Pox.	1.	-	1.	-	1.	9.	5.	2.	1.	-	-	-	20.
Whooping Cough.	-	1.	2.	1.	3.	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.
Measles.	1.	15.	22.	23.	24.	133.	50.	6.	2.	-	-	-	276.
Total	3.	16.	27.	24.	29.	159.	63.	10.	8.	2.	4.	3.	348.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-	1.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-	1.
Pulmonary Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.	-	2.
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	-	-	1.
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	1.	-	2.
Non-Pulmonary Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.	-	-	-	1.	-	3.
Grand Total.	3.	16.	27.	24.	29.	159.	65.	10.	8.	2.	7.	3.	353.

Table "A" Continued.

Notifiable Diseases during the year 1945

Analysis of Deaths.

No. of Cases.		Under 1 Year.	1/2	2/3	3/4	4/5	5/10	10/15	15/20	20/35	35/45	45/65	Over 65	Total Death
0	Enteric Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.
4	Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.
20	Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.
8	Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	3.	4.
11	Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.
9	Erysipelas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.
276	Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.
20	Chicken Pox.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.
	Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	3.	4.
1	Pulmonary Tuberculosis M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	1.	2.
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-	1.
	Pulmonary Total.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-	1.	1.	3.
1.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. M.	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	-	1.	2.	-	4.
22	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Non-Pulmonary Total.	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	-	1.	2.	-	4.
353.	Grand Total.	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	2.	1.	3.	4.	11.

Table "B".

Easingwold Rural District Council.

Tuberculosis during the year 1945.

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
Age Periods.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	-	-	1.	-	-	-	1.	-.
10.	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	-
15.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-
35.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.	-
45.	1.	1.	-	-	-	1.	2.	-
55.	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards.	-	-	-	-	1.	-	-	-
Totals.	1.	1.	1.	2.	2.	1.	4.	-

Easingwold Rural District Council.

REPORT

on

THE SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENTS

in

THE AREA OF THE RURAL DISTRICT.

A comprehensive report on this subject was prepared and submitted to the Council in 1945. During the past 15 years some progress has been made. The Council have from time to time considered individual proposals and discussions have taken place on orders of priority. I have drawn attention in my Annual Reports to the slow progress in this field and to the great length of time which elapses between the formulation of a scheme and its completion.

We make this report in an attempt to give the Council a complete picture of the whole population in as concise a form as possible, at the same time hoping that progress may result therefrom.

General Picture.

The Rural District with a population of 11,930 covers an area of 74,363 acres, and is divided into 35 parishes. Ten of these have a population of less than 100 people and are therefore omitted from consideration at this stage

These are - Angram Grange, Beningbrough, Dalton-cum-Skewsby, Flawith, Marton-cum-Moxby, Overton, Thornton-on-the-Hill, Whenby, Wildon Grange, Youlton.

The remaining 25 parishes are listed below in alphabetical order. Eight of them discharge sewage into proper disposal works.

Population in those parishes sewered and with proper works.	6,200.
Remaining " " " with over 100 people.	5,230.
Population to the 11 villages and hamlets with less than 100 people	500.

It would appear that just over half the population of the area enjoy these modern amenities, but in view of the fact that the more compact and easily-dealt-with areas have been dealt with, the problem remaining in terms of - pipes, excavation, engineering work and of course expense, is enormously greater than that already achieved.

Aldwark. Population 180 - probably greater with the setting up of the E.S.M. School, which has its own sewage works. The village has a modern system of sewers, with a septic tank discharging directly into the River Ure.

Alne. Population 408. No of dwellings 114. Dwelling Nos. which remain unconnected to sewers - 4. Alne together with Tollerton is served by modern sewers on work completed in 1956 at a cost of:-

£45,124. 0. 0. No problem remains.

cont...

Brafferton (inc. Pilmoor) Population 256. Dwellings which remain unconnected to sewers - the whole of Pilmoor. Remainder connected or in process. Together with Helperby is served by a modern system completed in 1955 at a cost of:- £67,644. 0. 0. No problem remains.
(also in cost Shipton-by-Beningbrough.)

Brandsby -cum- Stearsby. Population 246. Separate communities. Present system - Council houses (8) sewered with reasonable small works The whole of the remainder of both villages are without a proper system.
Unsatisfactory conditions arising - Group or single septic tanks throughout causing some pollution of ditches.
Progress to date - none. The two villages are separated and a single scheme may not be possible. Eventually a scheme for Brandsby alone may be possible.

Carlton Husthwaite. Population 134. Compact village. About 50% houses with W.Cs. Some septic tanks provided. Effluent drains backwards from houses. Roadside and other ditches are polluted.
Progress to date - scheme proposed several years ago, otherwise - nil.

Coxwold. Population 206. Some part of Newburgh parish can be considered to be part of the village. Small group of Council houses served by septic tank and filter to which further Council houses will be connected. Remainder of village served by sewers of varing age and size, which empty via small settling tanks directly into the stream
Progress to date - scheme drawn up in 1946. No progress since.

Crayke. Population 374. The unsatisfactory state of the sewerage has been considered by the Council for many years. My report to the Council in September, 1953, outlined the pressing need for a proper scheme. The Council accepted the need, but since that date no scheme acceptable to all interested parties has yet been agreed. It would seem that these difficulties real or imaginary, are having the result of holding up all other schemes in the district since it is agreed that this village takes priority.

Easingwold. Population 2,591. Served with a modern scheme (1939) which was not designed to take the present load. In the last 20 years considerable building has taken place, both dwellinghouses and extensions to Claypenny Hospital.
Present inadequacies:-

(i) Provision for storm water is inadequate causing overloading of sewers.

(ii) An area to the west of the main street is not provided with sewers discharging into the works. This area contains some 50 houses. Ditches are badly polluted, offensive and giving rise to complaints.

(iii) Works are inadequate, requiring proper screening chambers. Additional settling tanks, filter beds and new sludge beds are needed. Present pump should be converted to electricity which is now available. A number of houses, somewhat sub-standard, are not served with W.Cs. etc., and could be modernised with proper amenities.

cont...

Farlington. Population 123. Comparatively modern sewer provided, but which requires extension. Sewage discharges without treatment into the Farlington Beck. No scheme prepared for works.

Helperby. Population 408. A modern scheme combined with Brafferton. Completed in 1955 at a cost of -

£67,644. 0. 0. No problem remains.

Huby. Population 561. Should be considered with Sutton-on-Forest, population about 500, as the villages link together with houses. Each village has short, fragmentary lines of sewer, mostly draining to the nearest ditch, other houses in the villages have unsatisfactory disposal into own back garden, and the string of houses comprising ribbon development and extending for about a mile have similar unsatisfactory means of sewage disposal. The whole system is grossly unsatisfactory. Schemes have been prepared over 10 years ago, but no further progress has been made. The cost of work is estimated to be in the region of -

£90,000. 0. 0.

Husthwaite. Population 341. Village now completely sewered with modern works. No Ministry or County Council grant was offered and the District Council bore the whole cost of -

£17,000. 0. 0. Conditions satisfactory.

Linton-on-Ouse. Population 1,357, including service personnel. Served by proper sewers and a modern works, adequate in size but lacking sufficient space for sludge drying, or means of disposal of sludge elsewhere. Proximity of the works to the village requires a solution to this problem.

Myton-on-Swale. Population 133. Village sewers adequate but without any treatment whatsoever discharge into the river. No scheme prepared.

Newburgh. As Coxwold.

Newton-on-Ouse. Population 388. Highway drainage throughout serving as sewers discharging directly into the river at several points. The pollution of the river is of public health importance insofar as it is a source of water for the City of York.
Progress to date ; first scheme prepared prior to 1945. Further progress cannot be made until the decision is made whether to take sewage to the Linton-on-Ouse works, which seems to be the most sensible solution.
Estimated Cost -
£16,000. 0. 0.

Oulston. Population 136. A compact village with a good slope towards a watercourse. Highway drains take sewage directly into this stream. Several W.Cs. including those from Council houses drain without treatment. It would be possible to divert say D.W.F.x3., through a small gravity works at a cost of about £10. per head of population served - probably the cheapest scheme in the district. No formal scheme has been prepared.

Raskelf. Population 390. The North of the village drains into a water course fairly heavily polluted. Sewers are comparatively of recent construction, and believed to have been installed following an outbreak of typhoid some 60 years ago.

cont...

Raskelf. Cont. A gravity scheme has been drawn up by your Engineer in 1957. The estimate cost was then about

£26,000. 0. 0. No further progress has been made.

Shipton-by-Beningbro'. Population 434. A new scheme was completed in 1956 at a cost of -

£67,644. 0. 0. No problem remains (see Helperby and Brafferton).

Stillington. Population 560. There is a suggestion that this village may be developed as a dormitory for York. A good proportion of houses, including Council houses have W.Cs. Sewage pollution of the Foss at the East end and a ditch and watercourse on the South side occurs. This has to be cleaned out to avoid offensiveness. A scheme was drawn up in 1949. Estimated cost -

£16,000. 0. 0. No further progress has been made.

Sutton-on-Forest. See Huby.

Tholthorpe. Population 153. Open jointed sewer in village street discharges via a tank into Derrings Beck. From the East end of the village discharge into the beck is direct. In dry weather the stream ceases to flow and crude sewage ponds in a length of beck. This is very offensive. No scheme has been formulated.

Thormanby. Population 102. Highway drainage used, falling to the North. Sewage passes through a large septic tank and into a ditch. Thirty chains of this has to be cleaned out as far as the Birdforth Beck. No scheme has been formulated.

Tollerton. Population 503. Joint modern scheme with Alne.

Yearsley. Population 115. Several sewer outfalls, one of which causes a nuisance behind Manor House. Repeated complaints about this have led to the formulation of a scheme in 1957. Difficulty in agreeing a site for the works has led to considerable delay. The estimated cost is

£9,000. 0. 0.

Special mention must be made of Flawith with a population of 72, where the present system of highway drains serving as sewers are so defective as to make flow of sewage about impossible. Frequent bursting out of sewage causes repeated nuisances in the village. No scheme is formulated but the conditions are comparable with Husthwaite prior to the new scheme there. The matter is urgent.

In our view the following parishes are urgently requiring proper systems of sewage disposal:-

Crayke, Flawith, Huby Sutton-on-Forest, Easingwold (part),

Whilst not of the same urgency an early start should be envisaged on:-

Yearsley, Stillington, Newton-on-Ouse, Raskelf, Carlton Husthwaite.

A good case can be made on public health grounds for the remaining parishes listed.

Signed:- H. Gray.
Medical Officer of Health.

Signed:- J. E. Blakeway.
Chief Public Health Inspector.